Pittsburgh. They called him out of bed, and

neighbors heard them invite him to go with

them and have a drink. He went, and never returned. He had been left a widower a short

time before, with four children, the oldest being

hard-drinking man.
On the morning of June 15, Tillie Elliett, a

little girl, was on her way to school. It had

been raining for two days. In passing an old

well, covered with boards, on a locality known

as "The Hill," she peered through a crack be-

tween the boards to see how much water had collected from the rain. The well is dry in dry

weather and fills with surface water when it

nearly up to the boards. Floating on the sur-

night her father disappeared Reilly had told her that he was going around to settle that have suit business with her father. The above facts were shown by various witnesses. The trial occupied three days. Physicians testified that without making scientific tests they could not swear whether the spots on Reilly's shirt were blood or not. No scientific tests were ordered. The jury returned a verdict of murder in the second degree, which created great surprise and comment. One juryman declares that one of the winesses in the case is equally guilty with Reilly. He refuses to give the name of the winess, Who Reilly's companion was in the murder is still a mystery.

THE TROUBLE IN KINGS COUNTY.

Reasons Why Gen. Huncock Received Such

a Small Majority There.

Gen. Henry W. Slocum, one of the Demo-

crats of Brooklyn who was conspicuous in his

seal for Gen. Hancock, was asked by a reporter

for THE SUN for an explanation of Gen. Han-

"I think," he said, "that the reduction of Hancock's majority in Kings County is due not so much to frauds on the part of the Republi-

cans as to the defective organization of the

Democratic party in this county. Every one who knows anything about our local politics

knows perfectly well that neither the policy of

the party nor the nominations are made by the

intelligent and better portion of the party. For

years conventions have been held, and

the delegates who make the nominations

The sacred concert given last evening at

the Academy by the Italian Opera Company

was not a secular concert hiding behind the

name of sacred, but really a concert of beautiful

and devotional muste-first the Stabat Mater

and then some miscellaneous selections from

church music.
The Stabat was sung with unusual excellence.

The quartet was composed of Miles. Valleria

and Carr and Signors Campanini and Galassi.

base parts. The operatic chorus is not strong

enough in numbers for the best effects, but,

barring a little unsteadiness in the final fugue.

barring a little unsteadiness in the final fugue, it did very well. Miles. Valleria and Carv were in fine voice, and their dust. "Quis east Homo." we do not remember to have heard more beautifully rendered.

As for Mile. Valleria's Inflammatus, it was as pure and beautiful a piece of vocalization as one could wish to hear, and it elicited the most genuine enthusiasm. On the concert stage and in devotional music, Mile. Valleria appears to the greatest advantage, and there is no drawback to the pleasure that she inspires by her charming voice and outlivated and refined method.

Campanini also produced a great effect in the

Campanini also produced a great effect in the

Signor Novara alternating with Galassi in the

cock's small majority in King's County.

witness. Who Reilly's communder is still a mystery.

The little girl saw that the water was

a girl about 16, named Katle. Quirk was a

IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

THE CORNIN'S CREISE IN SEARCH OF THE MISSING WHALERS.

Four Hundred Natives Starved to Beath on Lawrence Island - Within 25 Miles of Wrangel Land and Three Miles of Herald Island -No Signs of Life on the Island. WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.-Capt. C. L. Hooper the United States revenue steamer Corwin as ust submitted to the Secretary of the Treasry a report of the cruise made by the Corwin in Bearing Sea and the Arctic Ocean, in obedithe to department orders of May 15 last. The esci made three trips into the Arctic regions, not its course covered the whole of the Arctic Dean from Point Barrow on the American must to a point within twenty-five miles of Wrangel Land. Capt. Hooper was within three or four miles of Herald Island, and cruised on three sides of it. He was convinced that there was no human life on the island. Expeither saw nor heard anything of the missing whalers. The following is a synopsis of the report:

The vessel sailed from San Francisco on May 22 and arrived at Ounalaska on June 3. As far north as information could be obtained it was learned that the previous winter had been mild and pleasant. After giving in detail the movements of the vessel and the trouble occasioned by the heavy ice, the report says that the Corwin got under way from St. Michael's on June 23, with the hope of working north inside of the ice on the Asiatic side, A stop was made at Lawrence Island to vestigate the reports of the deaths of natives by starvation. At the first village about 50 had died, at the second 54 dead bodies were counted, and it is estimated that 150 died at this village. At the third village 12 dead bodies were found, and the deaths are estimated at 30. At the fourth settlement there were found 300 alive. It was ascertained that 200 had died there. This general starvation occurred last

300 alive. It was ascertained that 200 had died there. This general starvation occurred has winter. Capt. Hooper estimates that more than 400 natives died of starvation on this island. The cause he attributes to the continued cold and stormy weather, with quantities of ice and snow, which prevented the hunting of wairus and seal, as well as to the improvident habits of the natives, who are slaves to rum.

The vessel entered the Arctic Ocean on June 28, and returned to St. Michael's on July 3 for coal. On the 4th the whaler Heien Mar was bearded, and from this vessel it was learned that the missing whalers were forly miles southeast of Heraid Island in the clear water to the northward. The Corwin started north from St. Michael's on July 10. On July 26 the Corwin was in latitude 70° 50° west, longitude 175° 03° west, only thirty-five miles from Heraid Island, where a solid back of ice was encountered, and no further progress could be made. Polar bears and two walnus were seen north of latitude 70°. The vessel returned to Cape Thompson to pick up Lieut, Burke. Returning north, Heraid Island was signied on Aug. 4, thirty-five miles distant. After working through the ice the distance was decreased to twenty miles. No signs of the missing whalers or of life were visible, and the weather becoming unfavorable the vessel was obliged to turn southward again, arriving at Ployer Bay on Aug. 10. On the 16th she returned to thirty miles east of Heraid Island, and on the 17th was within seven miles of the island, which hore south-southwest a distance of ten miles. The vessel made for it and got within three or four miles, when she was stopped by fee from twelve to forty feet high. A close examination was made of the island with a glass while the Corwin lay so near, and Capt. Hooper says he was sure there were no human inhabitants on it. It is his opinion that the lee around Heraid island was old, that for two and three ears it. It is his opinion that the ice around Hersid Island was oid, that for two and three years at a time it does not leave the island free, and that he ice rarely breaks up between the island and Wrangel Land.

the fee rarely breaks up between the island and Wrangel Land.

On Aug. 25 the Corwin reached Point Barrow, which is the most northern point of Alaska, and lacks only twenty-five miles of being the most northern point of the continent. On the 11th of September, "continues the report, "we saw the high hills of Wrangel Land, bearing W. M. E. truch. We ran in toward it until we came to the solid pack, the lee having the same general appearance as that we had previously necountered in the vicinity of Herald Island, except in boing covered with newly failen snow, and being consequently white. We judged the lind to be about twenty-five miles away. The highest hills, which seemed to be more distant, were covered with snow; others were partly covered, and still lower once were almost entrely bare. The sight of this land repaid us, to a certain extent, for our disappointment in hot covered, and still lower ones were almost entrely bare. The sight of this land repaid us, to a certain extent, for our disappointment in not anding Herald Island clear of ice, as we had hoped to do, in order that we might run lines of sounding and make a plan of the island.

That part of Wranges Land which we saw covered an arc of the horizon of about fifty degrees from N. W. A. N. to W. A. S. true), and was distant from twenty-five miles on the former bearing to thirty-five or forty miles on the latter. On the south were three mountains, probably 3.000 feet high, entirely covered with snow, the central one presenting a conical appearance, and the others showing rounded does. To the northward of these mountains was a chain of rounded hills, those near the sea being lower and nearly free from snow, while the back hills, which probably reach an elevation of 2.000 feet, were quite white. To the north of the norther bearing given, the land ends entirely or becomes very low. The atmosphere was very clear, and we could easily have seen any land above the horizon within a distance of the country of the search of the country in the same seen any land above the horizon within a distance of the country of the country of the country in the same seen any land above the horizon within a

evention of the northern bearing given, the control of the north of the northern bearing given, the control of the northern bearing given, the control of the northern bearing given, the control of the north of the northern bearing given, the control of the northern bearing given the control of the control of the northern bearing given the nor

in doing last year, without being able to fi the slightest trace or gain the least tidings the slightest trace or gain the least tidings of the missing whalers, we were forced to the conclusion that they had been crushed and carried north in the pack, and that their crews had perished. Had any of them survived the winter, it seems almost certain that they would have been found, either by the Corwin or by some of the whalers, all of whom were on the outlook for them during the summer. It was thought probable that the crew might have eccaped over the loc and reached floraid Island, but a sight of the perpendicular sides of that most inhospitable-looking place soon banjasled even this small hope. As already Herald Island, but a sight of the perpendicular sides of that most inhospitable-looking place soon banished even this small hope. As already stated, Herald Island is inaccessible to all but the birds of the ur, and even wers it bossible for men poorly provided for such work as they were to reach the island, and to find shalter on it, starvation would be sure to follow.

Capt. Hooper reports that he learned nothing as to the whereabouts of the exploring steamer Jeannette. The report that she had been seen by the whallers entering a "bucket" in the

northern pack to the northeast of Herald Island, which soop afterward closed and shut her in, was calculated to give the impression that she too had sone north in the pack. Cart. Hooper investigated his report, and it proved to be without foundation. Capt. Barnus of the wholing bark Son Broeze renorts having seen the Jeannette on Sept. 2. captry miles south of Herald Island. This was only five days subsequent to her arrival at Caps Leidze, from which point Capt. De Long wrose that he should attempt to reach Wrangel Land via Koltutchin Bay. This being the case, anyx Capt. Hooper. he would not be likely to go in an entirely different direction, and put his ship into the pack as early as Sept. 2. His most natural course would be to keep to the westward, and, by taking advantage of every lend, work in and try to reach some point on the southern end of Wrangel Land, keeping his vessel out of the pack as slong as possible, in order to profit by a favorable break in the ice, and gain even a few miles in the direction in which he wished to go. Failing to get sufficiently near Wrangel Land to find safe winter quarters, he might bush on and endeavor to reach the New Siberian Islands, which, although some degrees further north, are often accessible, owing to more favorable location."

Capt. Hooper says that the Jeannetts is a strong vessel, well fitted for encountering ice, and her crew were thoroughly equipped for traveiling over the ice, if necessary, and he believes that, even though the vessel should be embayed in the ice and her crew compelled to abandon her, there would be no difficulty in reaching the mainland; or, if in the vicinity of Wrangel Land, in crossing over the ice with boats and reaching the whaling floet. This, however, Cant. Hooper thinks would not likely be done until the completion of explorations, which he is convinced will have to be made in this part of the Arctic is impossible. The whalers follow the lice remain permanently so far south as between Wrangel Land and Point Barrow, and never never he

IN WINTER QUARTERS.

Animal Life in Central Park - How the Beasts and Birds are Cared For.

As soon as Barnum's and the Great London shows get into winter quarters in Bridgeport, Superintendent Conklin of the Central Park Menagerie expects a large addition to the stock of animals under his charge. With the consolidation of the two shows there will be, of course, many duplicates of species, and the menagerie until the owners need them from time to time to replenish their travelling stock.

Mr. Conklin has been busy in preparations for the new comers. He does not yet know how many animals he will get, but he has prepared for the advent of all kinds, from elephants to mice. Some elephants, a rhinoceros or two, and perhaps a hippopotamus are to be among them. Their quarters are to be in a roomy. well-warmed building, in which the air will be kept at common temperature by big stoves.

spring. He has been in so victous a mood for

Old Emperor has been in the Park since last spring. He has been in so victous a mood for many months that he could not be taken "on the road." His tusks have been sawed off, and he is hobbled and chained fast in a big iron case like that in which Davenport imprisons voters on election day. He is meek in outward demensor and dejected in appearance, but the attendants say he is treacherous, and they will not trust him. Opposite Emperor's quarters, in the same building, is Sam, the little elephant that came from England a month ago. He is gentle and playful in his ways, and is a great favorite with everybody.

Winter preparations have been made for all the beasts, birds, and reptiles in the Park that require protection from our rigorous climate. The flerce Indian buffaloes have been removed from their paddocks, and are munching hay in a warm stable. One of them is the proud mother of a white-footed black saif a week old, and is insanely jealous of visitors who even peep through the slatted window at her treasure. The mammalia building, where the lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, &c., are kept, is heated by soits of steam pipes to a tomperature of about 60° day and night. This heat is insufficient for the snakes in a glass case in the same building. Inside of the case u gas stove covered with wire netting is kept burning. The thermometer inside steadily registers about 60°. Even at that heat the black anake that is shedding its skin colls himself close up against the sceech, and if the mercury drops below 75°. 80°. Even at that heat the black anake that is shedding its skin coils himself close up against the screen, and if the mercury drops below 75° the boa constrictor comes down from his shell and joins the black in a coil on the netting right over the top of the stove, where the heat is greater. They never quarrel, not even over the unfortunate rats that are put into the cage occasionally. Each takes his violim down whole without any attempt on the part of the other to interfere.

The reconstructed bird house, the one with the dovecte on the top, has been made rat proof, and glass partitions divide portions of it

commonship of the world. It was arranged for the men and their backers to meet at a quiet resort in this city yesterday, where the combat could be arranged and a denosit of \$1,000 a side could be put up. All went smoothly at first. The men were in good trim, and both apparently anxious to fight. Money was forthcoming on each side, and the stakes were to be posted in the hands of a responsible sporting man. Billy Edwards, who was to represent Chambers, however, failed to appear at the appointed place, but sent word to the effect that his wife was very ill and he could not leave her. Clark's backer declared his readlines to go on and make the match, but Chambers backer refused to proceed without Edwards. The general expectation was that arrangements would soon be concluded and the fight take place. There is much interest in this affair among sporting men, and opinions are divided as to the merits of the two men. If this fight takes place it will be for the largest aum ever fought for in this country, with the exception of the great battle for \$5,000 a side, in 1849, between Tom Hyer and I ankee Sullivan.

The remainder of this month will be a lively time for eporting men. A glove contest for \$500 is to come off on the 231 inst., at Bridgeport, and Ed. McGinchy of Bridgeport, and a determined contest is looked for. The light weight puglists of New York, Frank White and Peter McCarthy, are matched to fight with gloves for \$250 a side, the contest to take place this month.

northern pack to the northeast of Herald Island. SINKING OF THE BLACKBIRD.

RUNNING AT SPEED UPON A REEF AND BEACUED FOR SAFETY. on the 4th of last June two men called at the house of James Quirk, an old Irish shoe-maker, living in Lawrenceville, a suburb of

The Accident that Broke Up the Enjoyments

of a Political Club and Drove it to Campon Shore-All on Board Get Safely Home. A six-pound cannon was lent by ex-Alderman Samuel L. Carlyle to the Carlyle Battery of the Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn, a Grant milltary organization which served as a Carffeld and Arthur club during the campaign. The campaign having ended, it was necessary to return this cannon to Mr. Cariyle, who now lives near Newburgh. The battery therefore chartered the steambont Blackbird of John H. Starin and at 9% o'clock Saturday morning marched from its headquarters, George Horner's Hall, 77 Bushwick avenue, to the South Fifth street pier, where the Blackbird lay, with steam up. With them were the Beys in Blue and the Tow Boys, both of the Eighteenth Ward. The members of the battery, commanded by Christian Murthum, and wearing white caps, blue shirts, red belts, white leggings, and white gloves, dragged the cannon. The battalion was commanded by Francis F. Williams. The voyage to Newburgh was uneventful. The boys wanted to make a good appearance in that city, and only two kegs of beer were tapped on the way up. They arrived in Newburgh at four o'clock, and marched in good form to Mr. Carlyle's handsome white mansion

rains. The little girl saw that the water was nearly up to the boards. Floating on the surface was the decomposing body of a man. She gave the alarm. The body was taken out, and recognized as that of the missing shoemaker. James Quirk. There were wounds on his head and body. It was at once believed that he had been murdered and thrown into the old well. On the day before the murder Quirk's daughter, Katle, began to receive the attentions of James Reilly. A quarrel resulted between him and his daughter, and he beat her. That night Reilly went to the house, took a trunk that contained Katle's clothing, and Katle went away with him. Her father found out where she was stopping, and appealed to her to return home. He said he would quit drinking if she would go back with him. She retused to two. Then Quirk swere out a warrant for the arrest of Reilly on charge of larceny in taking the trunk from the house. Reilly left the place to escape arrest. He subsequently returned and settled the matter with Quirk. He declared to his friends, however, that he would be revenged on Quirk. At the Coroner's inquest over the remains of Quirk neighbors of the old shoemaker testified that they had recognized Reilly's voice as that of one of the men who had called Quirk out of the house the night he disappeared. Saile carr swore that she was in'licitly's house on the morning of June 5. Reilly had just got out of bed. He had on a calice shirt, which had blood spots on the sleeve and bosom. He said the spots were made by red paint. Other witnesses testified that they had heard a struggle in the visinity of the old well on the night of June 4, and that some one had cried for heip. Reilly was arrested. An officer visited the house where the prisoner lived. Under a mattress on a bed in an upper room of the nouse a calico shirt, which had blood spots on the sleeve and bosom, was found. Reilly's trial came up on Tuesday last. Katle Quirk was a witness. She swore that on the night har father disappeared Reilly had told her that the was going a Newburgh at four o'clock, and marched in good form to Mr. Carlyle's handsome white mansion on the top of a hill back of the city. Here the cannon was delivered with appropriate speeches to Mr. Carlyle.

After having been well entertained, the boys, 130 in number, marched back down the streep streets to their steambont. They were all on board at 8 o'clock, and the Blackbird swung away from her moorings. Two kegs were now tapped simultaneously, but good order was preserved. The beat ran one hour, and in that time she had arrived at Fisherman's Rock, fifteen miles below Newburgh. When she arrived at the rock all were made aware of it.

The tide was running out. Feter Frank's band of the Forty-seventh Regiment of fourteen pieces, had just struck up. In the Morning by the Bright Light." Suddenly there was a great crash. Nearly every pane of giass in the boat was broken. The teeth of one of the cornet players were driven in by his instrument. Henry Otto, the bass drummer, was sent head foremost over his drum. Mr. John Lyons, a Spruce street dealer in shoe findings, plunged half way through the window at which he stood, cutting the side of his face and one wrist painfully on the broken glass. Alderman Williams and Assemblyman Lindsey, who were facing the stern of the boat, sat foreibly down on the cabin stairs. One of the only two kegs of beer that were left leaped from its buck into the forward gangway and roiled overboard.

The Blackbird had struck the rock on her starboard side. She came almost to a standstill, but carcened frightfully to port, and slid off the rock. Several persons on the starboard side had almost time to leap off on to the rock, which they were inclined to do. The excursionists report that the stern sunk seven feet in the next four minutes. The Blackbird is a white steamboat, similar in appearance and construction to the Harlem of the Harlem line of boats, it was the boat that wen down the bay with a reception party to meet Mile. Bernhardton her arrival in this country. A scene of wild confusion

were up to their knees in water, and that if the water rose any higher he wouldn't be answerable for his boiler. He demanded, so the excursionists add, that the boat should be headed immediately for the shore, which was not more than two stones throws distant, or, otherwise, he declared he would order his firemen on deck. With this the Capiain, it is reported, turned his boat to shore. At this time she was rolling heavily with the water she had already taken in. In a few minutes, however, her prow glided smoothly up on the sandy shores. Had she sunk off Fisherman's Rock it would have been in very deep water.

glided smoothly up on the sandy shores. Hau she sunk off Fisherman's Bock it would have been in very deep water.

"We could have sailed safely over her smokestacks." said an officer of the Drew yesterday. "had she sunk there."

The prow of the steamboat ran on to the sand at an assis of about forty-five degrees with the line of the shore, pointing down the stream, at this place there is a wharf where cordwood is delivered to boats. The point is known as Fort Montgomery. There is only one house there. At the wharf lay a canal barge. So close did the Binckbird come to the stern of this barge that the passengers could leap to it. The Grant soldiers, the Boys in Blue, and the Tow Boys followed each other over the gunwale like sheep. They were welcomed by the occurant of the house, an elderly and hospitable Hancock man, who was employed to watch the cordwood, and who otherwise gains a livelihood by farming and fishing. His house contains two small rooms below and three smaller rooms above. In these sixty of the excursionists found shelter from the cold. Then the host helped the remaining ninety to build a large fire with some of the cordwood. Around this they cambed, warming seed sleer, Torches were lighted, and the battles of the Eighteenth Ward were fought again in the Eighteenth Ward were

Alderman Williams went to the Captain and saked him how he was going to send his passengers to New York. The Captain first proposed that the party should go over to the railroud and take a train down in the morning. Alderman Williams told him that though he himself had means, perhaps some of the others had not, and it was the Captain's business to take the excursionists back to Brooklyn. The Captain then proposed to hall the Albany night boat, the Drew, when she passed. He went out in a small boat with a latern for this purpose, and enceeded in gaining the attention of Pilot Shook of the Drew as that steamboat was opposite the flaming camp about 4 o'clock in the morning. All the excursionists were taken on board the Prew in small boats. They received every kindness possible on board her, a borth being offered to each excursionist. Fortunately, there were no women or children among them Good order was maintained both on the Black bird and on the Drew.

The wheels of the Blackbird were kept moving all night to keep the boat beached, because the stern continued to sink, thus tending to raise her bow from the sand. How much alie admarged it is impossible to say. Her machinery was not injured, and the damage above deck was mainty to window glass. Some say that the rock on which she ran is Constance Reef. The excursionists say that it was above water, and that there was visible on itsome kind of a structure at least sight feet high. The boat was too near the west shore. The Captain, whose name could not be accertained from the excursionists, said to Alderman Williams, so the justice of the party seen least evening at the excursionists and the damage above water, and that there was visible on itsome kind of a structure at least sight feet high. The boat was too near the west shore. The Captain, whose name could not be accertained from the excursionists, said to Alderman Williams, so the justice of the party send the party send the party send the party in the country of the party and the party and the party is being th

the latter reports:
"It was my fault. I was keeping as far into
the west shore as possible, so as to take advantage of the current, and thus make all the time
I could, and I got too far in."

DISASTER ON THE HUDSON.

The Peckskill Steamboat Monitor Running on the Rocks of Gienwood.

POUGHREEPSIE, Nov. 14 .- The sidewheel steamboat Monitor, plying between Peckskill and New York, left Peekskill at 9 o'clock last night with 400 cans of milk and assorted freight. It was a bright moonlight night, and there was not much wind. At 12% this morning she ran on the rocks off Glenwood, north of Yonkers, and sunk to her main deck. The Peekskill tup Sarah E. Brown got alongside of her, took off her freight, and conveyed it to New York. W. Hwatt of the Sarah E. Brown says that the officers and crew of the Monitor were all asleep when the accident occurred. The Monitor's bow lies within twenty feet of the Hudson River Railroad track and her stern is sunk to the main deck. The force of the collision snapped all the iron rods which upheld her spars. The bottom of the steamboat's hull was torn away by the rocks. A tug lay by her at tark to-night, but it is believed she cannot be got off, and that a northwest wind will tear her to pieces. She was owned by Capt. Craft of Peekskill, who bought her for \$20,000; but before the accident she was not valued at more than \$12,000. She was partly insured. No lives were lost nor was any one hurt. The Monitor was formerly a berry boat running between Lloyd Landing and New Yorg. there was not much wind. At 12% this morning

Court Calendars This Day.

\$100 is to come off on the 23d inst, at Bridge-port, between Boxers Mike Donovan of Brookiyn and Ed. McGinchy of Bridgeport, and a determined contest is looked for. The light weight pugilists of New York, Frank White and Peter McCarthy, are matched to fight with gloves for \$250 a side, the contest to take place this month.

Reven Bibles a Miante.

At the recent meeting of the Long Island Bible Society, held at Woodhaven, Dr Hunt Secretary of the American Bible Society, soid that the society had turned out Bibles at the rate of a even a minute for every minute in every working hour for the past year.

**Example 2008 100, 2243, 1055, 2270, 2800, 2244, 2210, 3871, 1270, 2271, 2200, 2273, 2270

THE REPHNGE OF JAMES REILLY. LOSSES OF THE TWO BANKS. How It Was that James Quirk's Hady was

A QUARTER OF A MILLION MISSING BRADFORD, Pa., Nov. 13 .- About midnight FROM THEIR ASSETS.

Another Warraut Issued for Cashier Berry's Arrest. His Ball Jacressed to 835,000. The Action of the Board of Directors.

HACKENSACK, Nov. 14 .- The complications of the banks wrecked by Cashier John J. Berry grow more intricate. Every new development confirms the original belief that the ruin is complete. It appears that in looking over the books an alteration of figures was discovered involving a loss of \$26,000 to the savings bank, which was not made public until late last night. when the directors of the Bank of Bergen County met. They then resolved have another warrant issued against the defaulter. This action is said some to have been also influenced by public opinion, which has shown emphatic disapprobation of the action of Justice Bartholf in fixing ball at so low an amount as \$10,000, the amount involved being \$240,000. Last night three con-

the Justice says that unless bail is fornished to-morrow morning he will be commitnished to-morrow morning he will be committed to jail. Dr. Burdett, the attending physician,
says that the cashier is not ill physically, but is
yet suffering from mental depression, and the
Justice will act upon this information.

The directors meeting was called more particularly to consider reports that some members of the Board had taken advantage of their
official position to withdraw heir tunds before
the bank suspended. Director R. R. Terbune
informed the reporter that they had
had a mutual understanding last Weinesday

stables patrolled the streets about Mr. Berry's

grounds to prevent any attempt at escape. and this morning a warrant was served upon the prisoner with ball fixed at \$25,000.

making the total ball \$85,000. Mr. Berry

was not removed from his house, but

official position to withdraw their tunts before the bank suspended. Director R. R. Terbune informed the reporter that they had had a mutual understanding last Wedneaday pot to reduce their accounts except to mest-checks then out, but it comes outtnat. H. T. Santa had violated this agreement by drawing his check and taking away \$750 an hour or two before the doors closed. At the meeting Mr. Terbune called attention to this action, sharecterizing it as an imposition upon the depositors, and said that if Mr. Banta did not at once refund the amount thus taken he would resort to legal mensures for its recovery. Mr. Banta appealed to Director G. Ackerson, Ar., and Receiver Johnson for advice. Mr. Ackerson said; I had a larger amount at stake than you, yet I refused to give a check on the morning we closed. The receiver said he was in nowise interested as an official, but, being called in on the last day to give legal advice, he did not feel justified in taking advantage of information thus gained to touch his deposit. Mr. Banta said he would return the \$750.

A movement smong depositors in the discount bank is taking definite shape, and is thus explained by ex-Assemblyman M. C. Gillham there is a movement on foot by the directors and trustees, who are almost dentical, to take funds from the Bank of Bergen County; where they are not responsible, and make good the loss to the savings bonk, where they are.

"Another ground of ecomplaint is the anpointment of Wm. M. Johnson as receiver. He is a gentleman than whom I know of no one better qualified, from his well-known ability and aprantness, to discharge the difficult duties of the position, but the depositors feel that his is too closely identified with certain of the directors. Under these circumstances application will be made to the Canaceller for Mr. Johnson's removal, and for the appointment of the Bank of the position but the depositors together on Tuesday or Wednesday, when it is expected that there is no personal liability resting upon the trustees of the Savin

PRESBYTERIANS AT LOGGERHEADS Orthodoxy and Beresy Struggling for the Pos-

the delegates who make the nominations have not known for whom they were to vote until they entered the room where they received their instructions. This system has given rise to lealousies and bickerings which have weakened us in every contest. It has driven from the party and is to-day driving from it all the active and intelligent young men who are becoming voters. This fail, men connected with the regular organization feared that the election of Hancock might throw Federal patronage into the hands of the discontented elements of the party. The result was that in nearly every ward of the city. Garfield electoral tickets were peddied by men who were reputed to be agents of the party. While I don't believe that there was any systematic effort to defeat Hancock on the part of the regular organization. I do believe that there was great coldness and great inefficiency on the part of many regulars in the canvass.

Then our local ticket served to weaken him very greatly. Democrars like Judge Morris and many others openly opposed the local ficket, and ran the leading man of the county ficket more than 20,000 votes behind the national ficket. The feeling between Democrars acting with Judge Morris and the regulars who supported the local ficket is diffusively the terrible assault made upon Mr. Morris on Wednesday in this city. No better evidence could be afforded than this affair turnishes of the local visic for the rock that the canvary. session of a Dunkirk Pulpit. DUNKIER, N. Y., Nov. 14 .- Some time ag the Presbytery of Buffalo deposed the Rev. E. P. Adams, a Presbyterian pastor of this town from the ministry, and declared the pulpit of his church vacant. The charge against him was heresy, the chief specification being an avowed disbelief in hell. The majority of the trustees and congregation sided with Mr. tery holding service in the church at one hour and the deposed pastor at another. This condition of things did not suit the orthodox minority. They appealed to the courts and obtained an injunction which shut Mr. Adams out of the church. An answer to their complaint has just been filed, and a motion will be made at the Special Term of the Supreme Court to dissolve the injunction. Meantime a new Session of the Church has been created, and on the authority of the Presbytery, and the trustees forbidden to allow any one to conduct services in the church building without the consent of the Committee of Supply appointed by this feesion.

On Sunday last notice was given by the trustees that the Rev. Myron Adams of Rochester would preach in the church a week from that day. The orthodox Session cave notice that the Rev. Henry Ward of Buffalo, by order of the Presbytery, would preach at the same time and the deposed pastor at another. This con-

tees that the Rev. Myror. Adams of Rochester would preach in the church a week from that day. The orthodox Session gave notice that the Rov. Henry Ward of Buffalo, by order of the Presbytery, would preach at the same time and place. On Friday the Session made an order on the trustees to open the church for them, and were refused, the trustees saying that they should hold services themselves unless prevented by process of law.

Both elergymen were on hand to day. The orthodox members, on going to the church at an early hour, found it already occupied by the trustees, who had had a policeman in possession all night, and were ready to contest the occupancy of the pulpit. The orthodox few took their elergyman to the Young Men's Christian Association rooms and held services.

A large congregation gethered in the church at the regular hour. The pulpit was decorated. The services were as usual. The Rev. Myron Adams preached. His sermon was uncompromising a its demuciation of endesisation nuthority drawing a parallel between the Connet of the Jewish Church, which crucified Christ for speaking against the standards of their faith, and modern ecclesiastical bodies, which would do the same thing if Christ were to come again in any other way than the one in which they expected him. After the sermon, three new enlers were chosen in accordance with the Presbyterian form, all assenting to the articles of the Book of Discipline except the one declaring the authority of the higher church bodies. Mr. Adams preached again in the evening. The orthodox members have been invited to occupy the Bastist church with their clergyman. They insist that the trustees have violated the injunction in opening the church bodies. Mr. Adams preached again in the evening.

The orthodox members have been invited to occupy the Bastist church with their clergyman. They insist that the trustees have violated the injunction in opening the church contrary to the resolution of the Session, and say that they will have the trustees under arrest to morrow. T

Fatal Accident to au Intextcated Man. Yesterday afternoon, two men very much intoxicated drove along Ocean avenue, Long Branch When apposite the Hotel Brighton, both of them tellout of the wagon. One was unmitted. The other, when he of the wagen. One was unmured. The other when he may present up, was breathing heavily, and in a lew minutes he died. He was tharnes if Goulen or Long Branch

BRIEF MENTION.

Campanini also produced a great effect in the Cajus Animam, and later in the evening in Stradelia's famous "Aria di Chiesa," Pieta Signore, both of which he gave in a pure and devotional style, laying aside entirely his dramatic manner, and suiting himself to the solemn spirit of the words.

Galassi was not as effective as in opera. The "Pro Peccatis" is too low for his voice. Signor Novara was atrific unsteady in the "Pia Mater," and so was the chorus. It is a pity that this pie-e, which should be left entirely to the voices, needed for the chorus the occasional sustaining and leading bass note of the organ. That came in with a droning sound that half spoiled the effect of the piece, However, the uninstrumented quartet, "Quando Corpus," was sung by Valieria, Cary, Campanini, and Novara in such a way as to reflect the highest credit upon them. All the decembring chromatic passages Novara sung with very true intonation, and the final spiendic and difficult modulations on the organ point held by the contraits were most artistically given.

In the concluding selections with which the concert closed Mrs. Swift and Mile, Belocca took part, and Arditi's pretty gavotte, which always wins for itself an ancore, was admirably played by the orchestra. Judge Lygian Ringsber and wife of Structuse. N. T., have just celebrated their 60th well ding day.

Farmer Pease of Owego Town, N. Y., hearded his hay erion for years, welling for \$200 a.cm, until bit farm well covered with the stages. He has now soil 400 time at \$10. The reparture for the third week of the Bernhardt senson is changed to Mondey. "Fron Fron." Inesday and Wednesdar. "Pherip." Thursday and Friday. Sphinz matthes. "Camile" Eels have been very thenly in the Esonas Creek, and the crist mill of Joseph Freiley, at sangeries was stopped on Toesday in case quence. The turbine wheel became closest with them, and bashers of them of extraordin by gre were taken from the

are were taken from it.

The John A. Rawlins Post No. 80 of the G. A. R. will rive a cranually entertainment and builst Terrace for len next Tearstay might. The object of the entertainment is to raise finds for the benefit of the widows and arphans found. Namer W. W. Rowles is chairman. Wenk Eyes, Sore Eyes, and Inflamed Eyelids, orphans that waitr W. M. Rowles uschairman.
The first service of the French Independent Catholic
Charch took place has evening at 14 habit street.
The paster, the first A. Berger, the first habit of the consideration of the constant and a conducted in french in the morning and afternoon and in English at might, but that when his sunday school became organized it would replace the afternoon service. Bives, &c., rapully cured by using Dr. Becker's celebrated by e Balsain. Sold by all druggists. Depot. 6 Bowery. — Ade Keep, the popular shirt man, 1, hed and 637 Broadway, is determined his customers shall have the best gueds for the least money. Rid stores, excelled by note, 21. Neckwart examinite designs at about half the usual price.—Ads

IN AND OUT OF WALL STREET.

The general tone of the stock market is still one of indecision. The fear that the banks have loaned out too much money, and that men like Gould and Sage have been liberally supplying the street with money on call loans, which they can call in any time they please, makes the operators very cautious; even the news that \$5,000,000 of gold is on its way to New York has not infused much strength into the market. The general belief is that it is the intention of the manipulators to break the murket before the influx of fresh money from the settlements and coupon payments of Janunry begins. Should the rise in prices continue uninterruptedly till Christmas, prices would reach a point at which nobody would be disposed to seek investments in Wall street.

The large amount of puts and calls floating around is another reason for anticipating a stationary if not a falling market. Most of these privileges expiring only at the end of the year. the big operators who have issued them have naturally no desire to see great variations in prices before that time.

The dinner party given by Seffor Romero of Mexico to Gen. Grant and a number of rattroad men had a buillah effect upon Missouri, Kansas and Texas. Whether the rise was justifiable or not may, under the circumstances, be questioned. Of the committee which was formed after dinner both Mr. Woerishoffer and Mr. Jay Gould are members, the latter as the repre-sentative of K. and T. But Mr. Woerishoffer, who has lately returned from abroad, is reported to have said that foreign bankers will buy all American dividend-paying securities except those with which Mr. Gould's name is mixed up. Yet the young German financier, who has been lately a kind of side partner of Mr. Gould. does not seem to be intimidated by the view foreign capitalists take of the Irvington speculator, and has again joined with him under the lead-

In spite of a good deal of international compliment and the dulcet flattery which always goes on when representatives of one nationality give a dinner to those of another, the speech of Gen. Grant was in some respects quite a sensible one. He made a wild assertion to the effect that the present exports of Mexican produce, which now amount to \$5,000,000, would increase to \$300,000,000 a year; and he strove to impress upon his hearers that his reasons for going to Mexico last spring were merely to revisit the acenes of his early military life and to benefit the American people—while every one knows that he went there to keep out of the way until the Chicago Convention. But he was altogether right when he said that there was not the slightest use in attempting the con-atruction of railroads in Mexico without a competent subscription list here, for any promise of the Mexican Government to pay subsidies is ridiculous, since Mexico has not money enough to pay the interest upon her present debts.

It is reported that Gen. Grant is to be the President of the International Railroad, and good Americans would be glad to see him comfortably settled in so enug a berth. But this is no reason why the true state of affairs should be misrepresented by such fallacious similes as that of comparing Mexico with the Western pal drawbacks to the success of any railroad schemes in Mexico, viz., the insecurity of property, the want of iron and coal, an unstable government, and the laziness and easy-going habits of the people. Of the first it is almost need-less to speak. The experience of the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railroad is sufficient. Every band of robbers styling themselves pronunciados blow up the bridges, rob the trains, and assess the company according to their own sweet will. Although the road has been worked for ten years it has never yet paid a dividend, and as it looks now never will. Why, then, should conservative Americans embark in a similar enterprise when they can find better use for

their money at home?

The fact that there is no coal in Mexico is another powerful argument against investing in wildcat schemes there. Coal is brought to Mexico from England and the United States by sea, and except in the tierra caliente, there is no wood. The rails and other building materials must be brought from abroad, and either they must be holated up to the city of Mexico at a earful cost—as they are at the present day-or else the projectors must begin their roads from

the frontier and run 700 miles through a desert. The instability of the Government is an important factor which must be taken into acount. The Mexicans will promise anything; but after the rathroads are built, oppressive taxation, interference with the rights of the shareholders, and unfair demands will soon make their appearance. In Pueblo, one of the chief cities of the Mexican Union, an English enpitalist recently contracted to construct a Adams, and Dunkirk had thequeer sight of the tramway. It required all his good temper to out up with the tergiversation and trickery of the municipal Government. Everything was arranged, and the rails were even ordered. One morning a deputation of officials who would be called Aldermen here waited upor him to say that it was absolutely essential that all city officials, and every one to whom the might give passes, should travel free of charge.

The trainway is not built.

As to the isbor question, Gen. Grant is in the main fairly correct, but he makes one extraordinary misstatement. He says that the population is about nine millions, of whom seven millions are of the ancient Aztec stock. If the former theurs is correct, the Indians cannot number more than two millions, for the mestizes, or half breeds, must number five millions. The Indians are undoubtedly a hard-working, thrifty race; but the mestizos are the lariest, most drunken, and thieving race on the face of the earth. Even the Indians regard them with contempt, and call them coyote, or jackals. They spend most of their time in drinking pulque, and are so obstinate and wedded to their old customs that a few months ago they broke up the wheelbarrows which they were given to use upon a little road running out of Mexico, and refused to carry earth and rubbish except in

eloths upon their shoulders. The optimism and patriotism of Sefior Ro-mero and Gen. Grant were very pleasant to the ears of the railroad magnates as they sipped their champagne, but it was a pity that some one did not take Gen. Grant at his word, and ask him a few questions. There are two sides to every story, although after dinner man is generally content with one.

generally content with one.

A new job is talked of as about to be set on generally content with one.

A new job is talked of as about to be set on foot in regard to the Union Pacific. It seems to few meaning or entire test have been received, and a few meaning or entire test have been received, and a few meaning or entire test have been received. be Mr. Gouli's intention to consolidate that company with the Central Pacific. A scrip dividend of some twenty per cent, is spoken of as likely to be produced by the amaignmation. But up to the present moment no definite arrangement has been arrived at. Ricolo.

Death of a Veteran.

Stephen Ward, who died recently at Dix Hills. Long Island, was we rears old, and a system of the war.

I the Hills ERHOFF, Justice of the Peace.

Long Island, was 90 years old, and a veteran of the war of 1812. He was born at West Farms, Westchester County, and remembered distinctly Washington's passes of hirough that Diace on his way to New Newbelle "Code Seeve" as he was suplicity called, in the war of 1812 attained the rank of comparal, his Captass, being Lawrence Van Birch. For yours of was a perhapsier. BROOKLYN.

A dead infant was tound, yesterday morning in a value at the foot of ficult street. William shareh. Curreting West, send To years, also yesterday at 50 Cathatines Hospinia Brookley from the effects of high res caused by being run over an Oct. 28. Dr Taininge to gan in smorning prayer resterday O God, we flock together motor flow wing shat find our access trest under the leathers of the Almighty is supposed that he is a German emigrant.

Diving the main month such large quantities of beach send have here stolen from hockways heigh that the present owning the land have hired a force of men to protect it from the bands of endains, who land at mid mobile and stead a cooper schooler load of said, which they so hat accompanies.

Enward Hazzerty, aged 50 years, proprietor of the glass house hood of Smith street, from him, while laborate under a temperary fit of incamity, shot himself in the rath temperary at his home, 20 Tailly place, on the 13 the doct vesterials morning from the effects of his wound. He leaves a wife and lamis.

die I vesterdas normine from the effects of his wound. He leaves wide and family.

Thomas Wallace returned to his home at 229 Fifth sizeer, Williambrowsh, vesterday's norming in an inteat outside condition, and pharecles with his wife, financial, hingeline with the wife, financial, hingeline with the wife financial hingeline of the made files of the condition with the west adjustment of the files of the f

LAND LEAGUERS IN SESSION.

FRIENDS OF IRELAND MEETING IN NEW YORK AND IN JERSEY CITY

eing to Send James Stophens to Franc for the Good of the Cause-Meney Asked For and Obtained - Appeals to Irishmen. A meeting of the Fifth Ward branch of the Irish National Land League was held yesterday in Temperance Hall, 76 Variok street. The Chairman, Mr. Hugh King, explained the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of effecting a more thorough organization among Irishmen in this country in order to raise funds to aid the friends of Ireland who had gotten themselves into trouble with the English Government in sgitating the land question. Dr. Donion, Col. O'Byrne, and Mr. Patrick Gleason made stirring appeals to every Irishman in the the Fifth Ward to unite in giving their assistance to Ireland in her efforts to free herself from the odious land system of the English Government. Contributions were freely made, and a committee was annointed to further the interests of the organization. Mostings are to

and a committee was annointed to further the interests of the organization. Mostings are to be held every Sunday afternoon.

Measrs, Edward Mealanon, M. J. Costello, and Daniel Donovan received a large detegation of Irishmen vesterday at 158 Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, for the purpose of trying to organization had yet been formed, athough there was a good fleid there. Many who were present expressed their desire to join the hew organization. Mr. Modahon therefore announced that on Wedneaday week there would be held a meeting at Fourteenth and Grove streets, in Doyle's Hall, to which all present were invited. There was a large exthering of Irish American cligens at Academy Hail, 507 Third avenue, yesterday afternoon, the object of which Stephen J. Meany, the Chairman, announced in the following words: "The man whom we come here to-day to recognize has peculiar claims upon the Irish people. James Stephens's name facpinase is one of historic import. The one idea of his life has been the liberation of Ireland and he has devoted his early youth and manhood to that idea. He can do good service to built had been the steep of the firsh cause on the other side of the crean, and it is our duty to put him there. Mr. Meany then subscriptions would be received for the purpose of seading Mr. James Stephens to Paris, the nearest point to Ireland where he could safely venture, that he might agitate the subject of Irish liberation at the proper time. Mr. John Murphy was appointed treasurer and Mr. G. Smith secretary of the meeting. The sum of \$129.50 was immediately subscribed and a committee appointed to solicit outside subscriptions. Mr. O'Donovan Bossa made a brief faddress sulogistic of James Beephens. A committee appointed to solicit outside subscriptions. Mr. O'Donovan Bossa made a brief faddress sulogistic of James Beephens. A committee of eightneen, consisting of Col. Cavananagh. O'D. Rossa Major Ed. Duffy George Spearman B. C. Challing James Lyons, was appointed to street and of the details and the apport tonement of

Conservatives Pear that the Ministry are Do

LONDON, Nov. 14 .- The Observer has reason to believe that the Ministry do not contem plate any immediate exceptional measures for the preservation of peace in Ireland, but intend to defer action until the meeting of Parliament, which may be expected early in January.

The St. James's Gazette, in its leading editorial article yesterday evening, expressed lear that the Ministry are driving, or being driven, toward legislation creating a peasant proprietary throughout Ireland, probably with a view to extending the operation to the rest of the United Kingdom later on. The utilimate means will probably be the purchase of the land by the State and its distribution to the peasantry, to be paid for in a certain term of years. Nothing short of this will be accepted by the Irish galiators. The radical members of the Government and their supporters will not consent to occarcion. The Ministry will yield to the radicals rather than suffer the Cabinet to break up. An attempt may be made to clothe the plan in some disquise, but substantially, and in its full effect, this is what the extreme men in the Cabinet are hoping and afriving for. Should the measure fail to pass the House of Commons, or, having passed the Commons, be rejected by the House of Lords, as it almost certainly would be, the demanogues would go to the constituencies with a good cry, for the imagination of the masses is readily kindled by achemes for transferring property from right to proper the from right to proper the from right to proper the would never be taxed for such a scheme. It would be the affair of the income taxpayer. article yesterday evening, expressed fear that

CHICAGO, Nov. 14 .- Adam Conrad, who was

shot three times in the head last Sunday by his intended sten son. Charles Meck, died of his wounds at the house of Meck's mother to-night. The two had been out ridi last Sanday affections, and quarrelled about putting up their horse, when Meds drew a revolver, placed it close to Courad shead, and fixed three shats in rappi succession. Two of the bullets subtreed of the back of the tripit ear, and we extracted without difficulty, but the third was imbedded in the skull so deeply that death, which at first was not concluded by both the shead.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

MINIATURE ALMANAG-THIS DAY Sun rises..... 7 00: Sun sets..... 4 51: Moon sets.... 5 00 Sandy Rook . 6 24 Gov. Island .. 7 04 Hell Gate ... 8 53

Arrived-Schaar, Nov. 14 Sa Unitic, Gradell, Liverpool,
Sa Pointaic, Harmien, Marseilles Get. S. Sapies 12th,
Sa Pointaic, Harmien, Marseilles Get. S. Sapies 12th,
design 10th, Denia Nobl., Malayn 20th, and Gibraltar 20th,
Sa E. C. Knight, Chiefester, Georgetown, D. C.
Sa Neptone, Berry, Boston,
Sa Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Ser-

olk Ship Criterion, Robinson, Havre, Anip Caravan, Najra, London Bark Stoffreken, Noupherns, Calais, Park Lo Grillow, Surpton, Londonderry Bris La Rezina, Naselio, Girgenti.

Busmess Motices: Binir's Pills-Great English Gout and Rheumstle-

MARRIED.

WRIGHT-VAN GAANRECK On Thursday, Nov. 11, at the Claverock Methodist Emiscopal Chiefs, by the Nov. D. W. I Van Gasieck, assisted by the Rev. Drs. Santral and Finck, Libbie eldest thughter of the efficial ing clergy inno, to Moses G. Wrighter of New York city.

DIED.

BURBANK -On Priday, Nov. 12, Perdinand, son, of John W. Burbank of Castleton Corners, Staten Island, in the 44th year of his no.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from the Moravian Church, Sew Derp. on Monday, Nov. 15, at 2 P. neral services from the Moravian Church, New in Monday, Nov. 15, at J.P. M. WN --On the 14th ther, at Nyack, the Rev. Charles vii, casher of the Five Public Micalon of the Math-

S. Hrawh, rather of the rest relative color by the color

Spreint Rouces.

WARRANTED FOR 33 YEARS, AND

DR. TOBIAS I write to interm you that the end of a friend of many was well as to interm you that the end of a friend of many when we was well as to intermed to the proof of t

DON'T LET YOUR HORSES SUFFER.

De L. R. Herrick. I am recommending the due of the verification from the form and the fine due of the verification from the form the formal flowers. Indicate the contestion with iteratic action from the first the formal action formal and the first the formal action for the first the fi

JAMES V. WATELNS & SON.

HOTEL AND RESCAURANT RITCHEN WARE, BARRES AND CONFECTIONERS UTENSILS. ALLEN'S BRAIN FOOD IS THE GREAT ALLEN'S PHARMACY BIG 1st av. New York

HVATT'S INZA CATARRH CURE IN revetable, mild and contains. A 20c but has cured in worstforms Of Druggists and HVATTA 240 Grand at A. f.